



ALEXANDRIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

ANOTHER ONE of Virginia's famous men, Governor William Smith, has gone to his final rest. He died at his home, in Warrenton, to-day, surrounded by loving relatives and devoted friends. His death was caused by no special disease, but was the result of old age, for he was full of years, having lived long beyond man's allotted time. Virginia twice honored the Governor by elevating him to her highest office, and will now mourn his death throughout her borders. He was one of her truest and most gallant sons, and his and her fame are co-extensive. His memory will be cherished and revered in Virginia as long as the mountains of the Blue Ridge in the county of his home shall stand upon their foundations.

DR. W. B. GREGORY, who died here this morning, practiced medicine in this city before the war, and during the war was a surgeon in the Confederate army. He was a skillful physician and a cultured, refined and high-toned gentleman, and both as doctor and man was respected by all who knew him. He was retiring in his disposition, but his heart was warm, and he had the love of all who were familiar with him.

THE SPEECH of Mr. Henry to the Young Men's Democratic Club, of New York, last Monday night, some extracts from which appear elsewhere in to-day's GAZETTE, voices the feelings of nine tenths of the men who call themselves democrats, and of every true blue democrat, in the entire country. Not only the honesty and the welfare, but the very stability of the nation depend upon the existence of two political parties, and no mortal soul except a mugwump can tell how there can be political parties without politicians. As well might there be associations, societies or churches without men to direct and control them, and to seek to enlarge their membership. If the churches can not be sustained without men who are constantly employed in the effort to make converts and proselytes, how can political parties be, without men just as constantly engaged in efforts to increase the size and force of those parties? And the laborer in both cases is worthy of his hire, and is so thought to be by every man of common sense, no matter to what party he may belong, or what the mugwumps may say to the contrary.

IT WOULD SEEM from the following excerpt from the *Republican* of Springfield, Massachusetts, that the people of that State, instead of expending so large a portion of their expressions of sympathy upon the unconscious subjects of the cruelty and barbarity of Southern democrats, should reduce those expressions to practice, and apply them to sentiment and suffering, and worthy objects much nearer home.

"When an old farmer's widow and a mother who has a farm once worth \$1,000, has to go to the poor house, as in Prescott, and is there fastened to a ball and chain by the leg to overcome her repugnance to the disgrace, the Massachusetts countryside has drifted a long way from what it once was as the nursery of hardy yeomanry and the soil of the best stock of the American people. When the floating population of Franklin county is supplanted by the most ignorant imported labor in order that dense ignorance of the language may reduce the laborer to the helplessness of the brute, it would seem as though civilization had got to begin all over again, right here in the Connecticut Valley. These are dreadful and humiliating lights upon the underlying social status."

MR. RANDALL is on record as saying that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. And yet his still more recent acts, in addition to his words, prove that he is doing all in his power to assist the protectionists. But that Mr. Randall is not sustained by the democracy of his State, is plain to every man familiar with the democratic newspapers of Pennsylvania, which papers reflect correctly the opinions of the people who support them. That Simon-pure democrat, the late Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, used to say that no protectionist could be a democrat; and from the way the democratic editors of his State now talk, it seems that the Pennsylvania democracy think just as he did on that subject.

TO READ some of the Washington newspapers one unacquainted with the circumstances would suppose that Alexandria, within eight miles of the capital of the nation, is on the Mexican frontier, and that not Virginia juries, but Judge Lynch's courts, exercise judicial sway here. One of them goes so far as to tell the city it "will bring reproach upon itself if it so far forgets what is due to decency as to lynch its prisoners." Such sincere solicitude for the fair name of Alexandria is properly appreciated, but the requirements of truth compel us to say, is totally unnecessary. Crazy assassins confined in prison cells are shot at with impunity in Washington, but in Alexandria the law always takes its course.

IT REALLY seems as if there can be nothing too absurdly grotesque for human nature. No fact in recent history is better attested than the date, manner and incidents connected with the death and burial of Marshal Ney, and a handsome monument marks the spot where he fell in Paris, after telling the firing squad to aim at his heart. Indeed, the sons of men who witnessed his death and burial are yet alive. But for all this,

the long buried remains of a school master have been recently disinterred in North Carolina for the purpose of determining whether they were not those of the French marshal referred to.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1887.

Among the arrivals here to-day is Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, who came to make arrangements for accommodating his whole family here during the national drill to be held next week. The Senator looks well. He doesn't talk much politics now. Representative Elliott, of South Carolina, is among the strangers in the city to-day. His seat is contested by Smalls, his colored republican predecessor, but he is not at all anxious about the result, being assured that he was as fairly elected as any other member of the next House. The Colonel was a chum of General Rooney Lee at Yale College.

Major Ben Parley Moore, who was taken sick suddenly at the Capitol yesterday, spent a comparatively easy night, and his physicians after a consultation this morning, pronounced his condition as improved, though still critical.

The wife of Senator Randall Gibson, of Louisiana, died here this morning. Her mother, Mrs. Montgomery, who is still alive, is very rich, and her other property being the famous Delmonico's Hotel in New York. She had six sons and daughters a few years ago, but all except two are now dead.

A gentleman of this city this morning after looking at the grounds, south of the Treasury Department, on which the national drill next week will be held, said it would cost \$10,000 to put them in their present condition when the drill shall be over, and that the city and government will have to bear that expense.

The President to-day appointed Major J. L. Rathbone, of California, to be Consul General of the United States at Paris.

Representative Lee of the Alexandria district, was in the city to-day. The number of people of his district who met him at the depot was not as large as usual. He does all he can for them in the way of trying to get them offices, but says he meets with little success, as there are no vacancies, and as the republicans who fill the places cleared to his district can not be removed.

John Mason, of Virginia, was to-day appointed a timber depredation agent.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gov. Lee will be present at the national drill, in Washington, on May 25, Governors' Day.

The sums realized from the sale of the French crown jewels yesterday aggregated 560,000 francs.

It is estimated that one half of the saloons in Philadelphia will be closed under the new license law.

Col. Fred Grant has been nominated by Gov. Hill for quarantine commissioner of New York city.

It is stated that California capitalists will locate a silk-worm industry in Anne Arundel county, Md.

Major Ben Parley Moore, the veteran newspaper correspondent, was taken ill in his committee room at the Capitol yesterday.

The interstate commerce commission to-day heard argument on petitions for the permanent suspension of the long and short-haul clause.

W. H. McIlhenny, general freight agent of the New York Central Railroad, has been discharged, he having been accused of embezzling \$25,000.

Further reports from Mexico show that many women died from fright during the earthquakes there, and that wide chasms have been made in the earth.

After a spirited debate in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday the proposals of the government for increased taxation and expenditures were rejected, and the President thereupon announced that the Cabinet would resign.

Ex Gov. George Hoar has written a letter in which he says he cannot consent to the use of his name in connection with a place on the Supreme Court bench. He hopes and believes that "the appointment will go South, to some democratic lawyer who believes that the constitution is in writing and means what it says."

In the British House of Commons yesterday Sir Vernon Harcourt moved an amendment to the coercion bill exempting from secret inquiry all proceedings relating to public meetings or agrarian movements, including combinations to obtain reductions of rent. The amendment, after a debate, was defeated by a vote of 242 to 180.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A party of capitalists from Washington and New York, are in Norfolk prospecting with a view to investing a half million dollars in cotton compress works there.

Miss Jennie Moore, the young woman who was so terribly burned by the explosion of a kerosene can, in Norfolk, as stated in yesterday's GAZETTE, died Monday night.

W. W. Minor, sr., died at his residence in Albemarle county, Monday night. His father was the late Dabney Minor, and his mother, Miss Johnson, a niece of William Wirt. He married, nearly 52 years ago, Miss Terrill, of Louisa. His wife and eight children survive him. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his long business career.

The property of the Virginia Beach Railroad and Improvement Company, including the hotel, railroad and all other property, has been sold C. W. Mackey, of Pennsylvania, one of the stockholders of the company, for \$170,000. The purchase is thought to be on behalf of the largest bondholders of the company, who reside in Pittsburgh, and have formed a syndicate. The property cost over six hundred thousand dollars.

The case of S. R. Sterling, the defaulting treasurer of Rockingham county, was called in the County Court, yesterday, and, the prisoner failing to appear by reason of physical disability, a rule was issued on bail bond returnable at the June term of the court, and the sheriff was ordered to take charge of the prisoner. Physicians say that Sterling cannot live many weeks, being so swollen with dropsy as to prevent his walking or even being dressed. It is thought that he will never be brought to trial.

A disturbance occurred at the Methodist Church on Tazewell Island last Sunday, where a revival meeting was in progress and a large crowd filled the church. Among those present was Thaddeus Winley, a young colored man, who is said to have gone to the church on the invitation of the trustees. His presence gave offence to four young men, who went at him with drawn knives and ordered him to leave. He finally left the church, when the four young men followed him and knocked him down, cutting his face and fracturing his skull. He would probably have fared worse if persons in the church had not heard his cries for help and forced his assailants to desist.

A writer in a journal of science advises those who wish to acquire flesh and strength to follow this prescription: Thoroughly open the skin by a warm bath, after which rub dry with warm, rough towels in a heated room; then rub in thoroughly all over the body any pure oil, preferably cod liver oil, letting the stomach rest while the skin performs the work of assimilation.

LETTERS FROM RICHMOND.

[Special Cor. of the Alexandria GAZETTE.]

RICHMOND, Va., May 16, 1887.—Mr.

Fulkerson, of Lee, endeavored to secure the sentiment of the House upon the question of adjournment by introducing to-day a resolution to adjourn *sine die* next Friday. But for the fact that the debt commission is expected to report to-morrow the resolution would have been acted upon. The feeling among the legislators is strongly in favor of a final adjournment this week, and the impression seems to be that the body will not be here longer than Friday. A resolution introduced in the Senate to-day to adjourn *sine die* next Thursday will come up for consideration to-morrow morning.

The probability for a satisfactory settlement of the debt is not expected. That the members of the commission are disagreeing among themselves is very apparent. It now seems that no proposition will be accepted unanimously by the legislative commission, and it is feared that the re-opening of the negotiations has placed the commission in a position not so good as that in which they stood when Mr. Braithwaite submitted "his ultimatum," which did not pan out as an ultimatum.

Mr. Cornett, of Grayson, made another "big speech" in the House to-day in advocating the scrip bill. He was intensely humorous and his remarks created great laughter. He again attacked the "fundamental principles of government" and "the powers that be," and for twenty minutes the House was wild with laughter. After he had spoken twenty minutes Mr. Echols, of Augusta, raised the point that Mr. Cornett was out of order; that he was not discussing the question before the House. The chair ruled the point well taken, but Mr. Cornett did not stop for five minutes afterwards.

The House passed about twenty-five local bills in less than twenty minutes to-day. None of these are of interest to the readers of the GAZETTE. The Senate will take hold of these bills before adjournment.

During the past week there have been many lady visitors at the Capitol, and the bachelors of the House have been showing them much attention. The three handsomest single men of the House, Messrs. Delegates Miller, Echols and Ryan, Delegate Peters, of Henry, is a fine conversationalist and he is regarded by many to be quite handsome.

Wednesday will be a big day in the General Assembly. The debate on the State debt matter will take place then; it may be started to-morrow. Upon this subject several senators are ready to "go away" at the slightest notice. Unless there is a favorable report from the commission to-morrow the repudiation sentiment will gain supporters.

B. P. O.

RICHMOND, May 17.—To-morrow there will another discussion on the substitute introduced by Senator Rhea, of Washington county, proposing amendments to the constitution. Some good speeches were made to-day and the indications are that the vote will be very close. The republicans are put down as being opposed to the proposed amendments. This being the case it will take nearly all the democratic votes. General Wickham strongly appealed to the Senate not to adopt the measure, and Senator Keiser, who sees as far in the political future as a clear headed man can see, begged Senators not to go too quickly. Go slow and sure and steer clear of the work of political destruction. In his speech Senator Wickham indicated that in the next campaign he would feel free to vote as he thought best. Since his election to the Senate he has affiliated with the democrats, but to judge from his remarks to-day on the floor of the Senate one would imagine that he would in the near future map out a platform of principles a little different from those he has been adopting for two years.

General Wickham is looking ahead, and there is a slight impression abroad that he has an eye on Congress or perhaps to figure as a candidate for vice-president before the next national republican convention.

The report of the debt commission which was submitted to-day will make an elegant State paper and give inspiration to many a democratic stump speaker next fall. Ten thousand copies of this report will be printed and it is safe to presume that these copies will find a wide circulation in Virginia. While Senator McDonald was today speaking in regard to this report he said he was creditably informed that Sir Edward Thornton figured in the McCulloch bill transaction of 1879. Sir Edward might have been profited by the passage of that bill, but he was not in Richmond in 1879.

Delegat O'Bannon, of Rappahannock, Terry, of Charlotte, and Dabney, of Albemarle, have received letters from their constituents thanking them for the course they have pursued in opposing numerous relief bills, amounting almost to a hundred. These delegates are members of the Finance Committee and they have very wisely, to use a familiar expression, "sat down" upon this promiscuous pleading for relief, when the relief asked for ought not to have been granted. Former finance committees may have erred in this respect, but it is very apparent that the record these gentlemen have made upon this subject will meet the endorsement of their constituents.

The special committee appointed to investigate charges preferred against Judge Thomas E. Blakey, of Essex, will make a report to the House Thursday morning. The committee in their report will say: "We find that the charge of embezzlement is not sustained by the evidence, and your committee deem it proper to state that P. V. D. Conway appeared before your committee before any testimony had been taken and submitted a withdrawal of the charges against Judge Thomas E. Blakey, but notwithstanding the withdrawal your committee thought proper to take the testimony of all the witnesses, and simply treated the withdrawal as testimony. As to the charges of drunkenness, there was no evidence to sustain the charge." In concluding their report the committee will say: "Your committee deem it proper to add that as to the charge of embezzlement, there was not a single scintilla of evidence to throw the slightest suspicion of guilt on Judge Blakey."

B. P. O.

MR. WADDILL ON THE COURT OF APPEALS.—In the House of Delegates yesterday, when the joint resolution authorizing the Attorney General to bring suit against the board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, against whom the Kendall Bank Note Company obtained a judgment came up, Mr. Waddill, of Henrico, arose and opposed the passage of the resolution, and during his remarks emphasized his opinion that the verdict of the Court of Appeals of this State (consisting of a majority of republicans) entering judgment against the State in the Kendall Bank Note Company suit was, "iniquitous."

Mr. Pollard immediately arose, and addressing Mr. Waddill, said: "Do I understand the gentleman to say that the decision of the court in that case was iniquitous?"

Mr. Waddill replied that he meant to say that the decision in that case was "iniquitous," and he didn't care whether the judges were republicans, democrats or what not.

Mr. Pollard said he merely wished this expression to go out to the people as the expression of the delegate from Henrico.

Three years ago a small moth flew into the ear of J. G. Stubb, of Wilmington, Delaware. It remained just inside of the drum of the ear until the other day, when the application of milk poultices and salt water resulted in its removal. It was alive and flew several feet.

End of the Debt Conference.

RICHMOND, May 18.—The conference of the legislative committee with Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. S. N. Braithwaite, representatives of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, closed night before last, and yesterday the legislative committee made their report to the General Assembly, announcing that the negotiations had failed, for the reasons heretofore given. The report is very long, and gives in detail the proposition made by the State to the representatives of the Council of Foreign Bondholders in response to their ultimatum, and states the reasons why it was impossible for the State to accede to the demands. The report, with the tables accompanying it, when published, will make a book of 150 pages.

The report of the legislative committee was presented to the House of Delegates yesterday by Speaker Stuart and was adopted and ordered to be printed. It was then sent to the Senate, where, upon reading it, it was found that one of the tables was not appended. Thereupon the report was re-committed. The committee soon repaired the omission and the report will have again to be presented to the Senate to-day.

At the caucus of the democratic members of the General Assembly, held last night, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the bills and resolutions relating to the State debt which may be reported from the joint committee appointed to consider the same be given priority over all other legislation, and that the General Assembly will not adjourn until such legislation has been perfected.

There was an informal talk on the constitutional amendment, Mr. Rhea strongly advocating it and Mr. A. Fulkerson, of Washington county, opposing it. The sentiment seemed to be rather in favor of it, but the caucus took no action one way or another.

Mr. Rhea's proposed amendment to the constitution to compel the bondholders to fund in Riddleberger bonds within a certain time, or lose their principal, was discussed in the Senate, when Mr. Rhea disclaimed that it was repudiation. It gave the bondholders a certain time to fund; if they do not fund within that time the responsibility rests upon them. He said: The time is coming when the people will give expression to their will to repudiate the entire debt of this State, and then asserted that the question could not get into the federal courts.

Mr. Wickham said he had gone just as far as he intends to go; was opposed to repudiation, and would not "cast a blot upon the fair name of Virginia by declarations that hereafter we will repudiate her debt. I trust that there are enough members in this House to vote down this bill." The vote on the amendment will be taken to-day.

In the House of Delegates Mr. Barbour read the following, which will be acted upon to-day:

Whereas in any equitable apportionment of the anti-war debt of Virginia, between the Governments of Virginia, West Virginia and the United States, the severest demand on Virginia could not reach the amount of \$12,000,000, principal debt, at the time when the State of Virginia was divided into two States; and whereas the State of Virginia, while enduring desolation, distress and harassment, has paid, since the 21st day of April, 1861, more than \$25,000,000 on account of the public debt, and has other just and equitable reasons for expecting the co-operation of the Government of the United States in the discharge of whatever may have been justly due to the creditors of Virginia, when the territory of Virginia was divided into two States; and in the relief of this Commonwealth from any complaint or appearance of repudiating a single just demand of any creditor of the State of Virginia; therefore, be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That our Senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use their best endeavors to obtain such Congressional action as will secure for the creditors of Virginia their right due, and, at the same time, will relieve this Commonwealth from any more vexatious claims for any payments in addition to those already so generously made on account of the alleged public debt of Virginia.

Legislative.

In the State Senate yesterday the amendments of the House to the Senate bills incorporating the Lynchburg and Baltimore Railroad and Improvement Company, and to incorporate the Blue Ridge Mineral Railway Company were agreed to.

A number of local House bills were passed.

The House bill to provide for the care of the colored insane of the State, and to enlarge for that purpose the Central Lunatic Asylum and appropriating \$22,500 therefor was passed.

The adverse report upon the petition of colored citizens of Virginia asking the passage of a civil rights bill, was sustained by a vote of 25 to 6.

In the House of Delegates the bill to authorize the Governor to provide for the support and maintenance of insane persons in the jails of the Commonwealth until they can be admitted to the asylums of the State was passed.

Mr. Payne offered an amendment to the constitution as to the Court of Appeals which it is proposed shall consist of five judges, three of whom can act. It shall have appellate jurisdiction, only except in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus and prohibition. It shall not have jurisdiction in cases when the amount is less than \$500, except in controversies concerning title of land or cases in which the Commonwealth is interested. A number of other changes are proposed.

Bills providing for printing and binding the code and paying for the same were passed.

The resolution directing the auditor to bring suit against the late board of sinking fund commissioners, was also passed.

The House bill to pay Pegasus and Stringfellow in the litigation involving the validity of the license laws failed for a want of a constitutional majority.

A traveling sleight of hand man visited an Indian encampment, near Lewiston, Idaho, the other day. Seeing a small dog, he asked how much they would take for him. The Indians said that they didn't want to sell. "Him very good dog," said the magician, rubbing him down the back, at each stroke taking a handful of money from the end of his tail, also from his mouth, ears and nose. The Indians looked on in stolid silence, but after the magician went away they took the dog down to the river bank and killed and dissected him. To their great chagrin they found that the sleight-of-hand man had milked him of all his money.

Wm. Tanner, of Eagle Grove, Iowa, was aroused from sleep the other night by the loud moving of his cat, which had entered his sleeping room, jumped on his bed and was clawing the clothes at a great rate. He dashed the animal to the floor and turned over for another nap, but at the same moment he noticed an odor of smoke, and going into the hall discovered a vigorous blaze in a back closet. He doesn't know how the fire started, but he feels sure that if it had not been for the cat he would have been cremated alive. Tom is now in high favor in the household and dines on the best at the table.

Seventeen hundred lost umbrellas, left in elevated cars, in New York city, were recently sold at auction.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

FIRST DAY—MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

The 92d Annual Council of the Diocese of Virginia was opened with divine service, at St. Paul's Church, at 10 o'clock this morning. Prayers were read by the Rev. Robb White, of Charlottesville, and the ante communion by Bishop Whittle. The Council sermon was preached by the Rev. H. B. Lee, of Ridley parish, Culpeper county. He took his text from Ezekiel 33:7, "So thou, O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel, therefore thou shalt hear the word at my mouth and warn them from me." He dwelt upon the relationship existing between pastor and people, calling especial attention to the dangers and duties of the present time. The communion service then followed, in which Bishops Whittle and Randolph both took part.

The Church was well filled with an attentive congregation. The musical portion of the service was effectively and heartily rendered by the choir. A large number of clerical and lay delegates appear to be in attendance. After divine service the council was called to order by Bishop Whittle, at quarter past twelve o'clock. The following committee was appointed to examine the credentials of lay delegates: Rev. Henry T. Sharp, M. P. Logan, A. P. Gray, Messrs. Henry Briggs, C. A. Pope and C. Cook. The roll of the clergy was then called by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Dashiell, and ninety were found to be present. Eighty-one lay delegates also answered to their names. A quorum of members of both orders was announced by Bishop Whittle and the Council declared ready for business.

On motion of Dr. Norton the rules of order for the last meeting of the Council were adopted for this. The regular standing committees were announced as follows:

On State of the Church—Evs. J. S. Hancock, D. D., James Grammer, C. E. Hains, D. D., H. L. Derby, J. J. Norwood, Messrs. Jas. W. Claiborne, Wm. H. Murchugh, W. A. Brockenbrough, W. S. Barton, and A. M. Smith.

Widows and Orphan's Fund—Rev. F. Stringfellow and Mr. L. C. Berkeley, jr.

Episcopal Fund—Rev. Douglass Hoof and Mr. J. W. Beveridge.

On the Brotherhood—Messrs. J. Bryan, Chas. M. Blackford and Wm. Nelson.

Disabled Clergy—Rev. Robb White and Mr. Andrew Lewis.

Bruce Fund—Rev. G. W. Nelson and Mr. B. C. Wellford.

Auditor of Treasurer of Missionary Society—Rev. T. M. Carson, John J. Lloyd, A. P. Gray, Jas. W. Shields, Messrs. W. H. Taylor, R. O. Egerton, J. R. Ellis and C. J. Nourse.

Parochial Reports—Evs. John K. Mason, B. M. Randolph, H. S. Lloyd, R. W. Forsyth, Messrs. J. H. Powell, D. M. Chichester, W. F. Coleman, and Robert Beverly, jr.

Administration of New Parishes—Evs. O. A. Kinsolving, D. D. Nelson, D. D. E. Val Jones, Messrs. W. B. Martin, E. J. Barbour, and B. B. Munford.

On Elections—Evs. W. Q. Hulihan, Jno. B. Newton, Messrs. J. C. Moore, and R. Taylor Scott.

On Finance—Messrs. H. W. Sheffield, H. E. C. Baskerville, P. H. Powers, H. O. Claggett, and H. S. Saunders.

On Clerical Support—Messrs. Mann Page, J. L. Williams, Jno. G. Williams, C. A. Pope, Chas. E. Cary, Geo. P. Hodgson, Leo M. Dade, Rosewell Page, C. C. Conway, and Thos. B. Layne.

On Sunday Schools—Evs. O. S. Barton, D. D. P. Powers, D. D. Frank Page, Messrs. T. E. Poinexter, G. W. Jones, and H. S. Doggett.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Norton, the daily sessions of the Council were appointed to meet from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2:30 P. M., beginning with divine service.

Dr. Dashiell made a motion that Bishop Randolph be requested to deliver his address on the change of name of the church on Friday morning, May 20th, which was carried.

The congregation worshipping at Little Georgetown, Fauquier county, petitioned to be admitted as a new parish. Their petition was referred to the committee on parishes.

A motion offered by the Rev. W. T. Roberts, of Culpeper, to examine into the expenses of publishing the annual journal and lessening its cost, was also carried.

The Rev. J. J. Clifton, of Manchester, made a motion that only male persons be eligible for the office of vestryman.

Dr. Newton, of Richmond, opposed it, but the matter was referred to the proper committee.

The Council on motion of Rev. A. P. Gray, of Haymarket, appointed a special service of intercession to God for the State in its present troubles, and also for the blessing of a bountiful harvest this year. The service will take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M. in St. Paul's Church.

Council then adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Among the clergymen from outside the diocese present, were Bishop Peterkin, of West Virginia; Rev. W. M. Dame, of Baltimore, and Rev. W. Walker, of Ohio and others.

During the session of the Council services will be held at Christ Church every morning at 6:30 o'clock. To-night missionary services will be held at St. Paul's church at 8 o'clock.

A clergyman of Auburn, Me., after eating luncheon in a railroad eating house picked up what he thought was his bag and went on his journey. When he got home the bag was opened in the presence of his wife, who was grieved to see lying side by side several bottles which, according to their labels, contained fire water of the strongest kind. The bag belonged to a drummer for a liquor house, and the drummer was probably also surprised when he found that in the bag that he had were three solid, orthodox sermons.

The books in the British Museum are bound on a principle, historical works being in red, theological in blue, poetical in yellow, natural history in green. Each part of a volume is stamped with a mark by which it can be distinguished as their property, and of different colors. Red indicates that a book was purchased, blue that it came by copyright, and yellow that it was presented.

A young man living with his widowed sister in the northern part of Georgia, was digging a hole for a potato bin in his cellar the other day, when his spade broke open an earthen pot containing fourteen hundred and eighty dollars in gold. The coin had been buried by his sister's husband during the war, and subsequently forgotten.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Black vs. Sherwood et al. Argued by W. B. Martin, H. C. Davis and Richard Walke, esqs., for appellants, and J. F. Crocker, esq., for appellees and submitted.

H. C. Davis, esq., allowed to practice as counsel in this court.

St. Nicholas, for June, has been received from its publishers, the Century Co., New York. In view of the late Sheridan-Rosser controversy, one of its articles, Sheridan in the Valley, will attract additional attention.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, about four weeks ago, a BLACK AND BROWN SCOTCH COLLIE DOG, all four feet and tip of tail white, answers to the name of "Colin." The above reward will be given if returned to

Miss B. ROSA HOFF, my 17 St. cor. Prince and Patrick streets.

CHOICE ORANGES just received by J. C. MILBURN.

Who Should Have the Offices?

President Frederic R. Coudert and a large contingent of the Young Men's democratic club met in the parlor of the Hoffman House Monday night and punctuated with applause an address of Mr. Richard M. Henry entitled "Who Should Have the Offices?" Some of the things Mr. Henry said are:

"There will always be those among us, high in authority too, who think they dispose of all the practical difficulties of government by merely enunciating the sentences of political truth. 'Public office is a public trust,' and then illustrate it by appointing to the principal positions in their gift unit individuals whose chief claim for preference consists either in personal allegiance to themselves or in large pecuniary aid contributed to their election, while many a person elected to office uses the expression 'Public office is a public trust' merely to cover his own reason to his party. I believe with the founders of our Government that the existence of at least two great political parties is a necessity to the perpetuity of free institutions, and political parties cannot exist without politicians. Jefferson, Hamilton, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Lincoln were all in their own day politicians, although in our day we call them statesmen." Mr. Henry stood up for the politicians, and said they were the men who gave their days and nights to the discussion of questions affecting the Government's welfare. "While on the other hand, those who do none of these things, and who attend only to the business of making money for themselves, are gathered into another class, and are called 'business men.' I concede that 'public office is a public trust.' But the question still remains: 'Who shall administer the trust?' I maintain that the trust should be administered by those who have been faithful, not by those who have been faithless, in their political duties. If there is one thing that I believe in more heartily than another, it is in the absolute necessity in a republic that the Government—national, State and